UR DECLARATION 9 INDEPENDENCE

which was signed by John Hancock on July 4, 1776, has meant more than the growth and development of an independent nation on this side of the Atlantic. It was in itself the re-enactment of the greatest bill of numan rights ever penned, which received the signet of an unwilling king at Runnymede, and the birth of

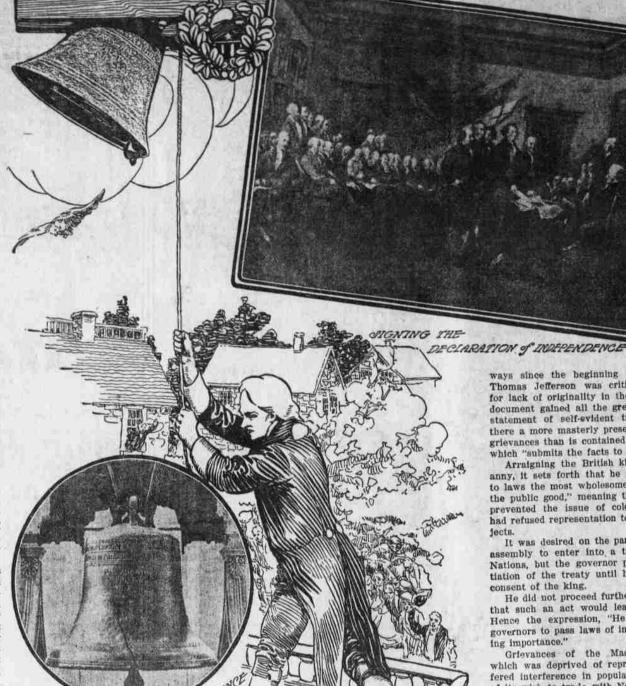
HE /MMORTAL instrument

constitutional liberty. In these days of peace and plenty the Fourth of July is given to "salutes of cannon and the ringing of bells and to the feu de joie," with variations, as John Adams predicted that it would be, yet the observance of the Fourth as an occasion for recalling memories past and giving thanks for the deeds of the patriot forefathers is sporadic rather than general in the United States. The Declaration of Independence is not read from the rostrum, as it once was in every community and the orators to the links have gone.

So much has been taken here as a matter of course that it seems hard to realize that this anniversary is celebrated in the very England from which liberty was wrested and that observances of it are officially ordered in many lands beyond the seas. The Fourth of July has become international in scope, for it has changed the governments of nations whose capitals are far from Independence hall. widespread have its effects become as studied in the light of the present day that in order to get the true value of all that the declaration signifies to the world in 1910 it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of American liberty.

Had not the ideas of government held by the colonists been essentially British there would probably never have been any Declaration of Independence. It is as natural for the Briton to demand his rights as it is for him to live. The War of the Revolution was largely due to the fact that the two thousand miles of water between London and the colonies caused parliament to lose sight of the ties of consan-

guinity and of race. Although the original thirteen colonies were so essentially English in thought and feeling they had never actually been established by England as a national enterprise. The only one which had ever received any official aid whatever was Georgia, and that was not sufficient to carry any such feeling of dependence as is essential for the preservation of intimate colonial relations. The right to colonize the North American continent had been granted by charters from a British king. According to the feudal system, which was



and again, In 1688, it clared the British then well on their Way "no money was to be evied for

the crown

e ithout

grant of INDEPENDENCE HALL parliament."

the colonial assemblies.

was lost in levying it.

The Declaration of Rights was a forerun-

ner of the Declaration of Independence. There

is nothing more essentially British than the

dictum that there shall be no taxation without

representation. Of the early American states-

men only Franklin and Otis wished to have

representation in the British parliament. The

others considered that their own assemblies

should be the legislative bodies entirely and

that if any taxes were to be imposed they

should be collected only with the consent of

enter into any controversies, for it was not

until the middle of the eighteenth century that

Great Britain, exhausted by many wars and

seeking to replenish the national treasury,

sought extraordinary means for raising reve-

nue and her ministers proposed that the col-

onies, which had been growing in wealth and

importance, should be made to contribute to

the impoverished exchequer. The French and

Indian war had shown the power of the col-

onles and their force and had given a very

definite idea of their growing wealth and im-

Having reached the decision to tax the col-

onies, the ministry did not spend any time in

preliminaries. It was decided that parliament

had the right to levy the taxes and the fact

that the colonies had no representation in that

body was not taken into account. Such a mat-

subject for delicate negotiation, but, the deci-

sion to tax having once been made, no time

would ordinarily have been considered a

England had in effect been a constitutional

monarchy since the signing of the Magna

Charta in 1215 and in taxing the colonies not

represented in the common council of the kingdom she had violated one of the oldest of

Such was the situation in 1764, when the

forth the Declaration of Independence, and the

next year brought into being the first cougress

of the American colonies, which decided that

the assembly had the power to fix taxes. The

stamp act was the first heavy impost levied

began which 12 years later brought

the rights which every Briton claims.

The question of taxation, however, did not

then rapidly becoming effaced, the king owned all the land and distributed it among various favored vassals.

The sovereign in the same way regarded the new world as if it had been won by the sword. The most extravagant ideas prevailed with regard to the wealth of the American lands. It was at one time soberly believed in England that gold and silver and precious stones could be had for the taking and that the natives were the possessors of fabulous wealth. The king gave the charters in most cases with the idea that he would profit greatly from mines which would yield enormous returns to the royal exchequer.

When the colonists came here they found It necessary to make good their titles either by peaceful bargains with the Indians or by force of arms. From the very first the spirit of independence was fostered, for fiefs which had to be maintained by constant vigilance and negotiations and by show of force did not carry with them a deep sense of obligation. Indeed, even at that early day, although for the throne the colonists entertained feelings of loyalty and devotion, a shrewd idea was abroad that the king did not really own the land which he had bestowed by his charter. The conquest of nature and of the savages begot a rugged independence which as the years went by became more and more distasteful

to the authorities in England. Yet the idea of separation from the crown was of slow growth. The forefathers maintained that they were British subjects, although not living within the realm, as indeed was specified in some of the royal charters. Massachusetts charter, for instance, sets forth that the colonists shall be considered "as if they and every one of them were born within the realm of England." As British subjects, then, they maintained that they should be entitled to representation, and therefore each colony had its assembly, which determined upon all matters of the common weal and established rates of taxation. It was one of the principles expressed in the Magna Charta that the common council of the kingdom 'was to assess an aid or to assess a scutage,"

by the mother country, which provided for the stamping of various legal instruments and papers and contracts of all kinds, as well as dice and playing cards.

The news of the passage of this act roused the coloniats to fury. A gallows was erected in what is now City Hall park, New York, and the British governor was hanged in effigy, and the house of Major Jones, in command of the British regiment, was sacked. Then came the rising of the "Sons of Liberty" and the raising Boston and Philadelphia were vortices of the storm. So emphatic was the protest that much of the act was repealed and duties were established on tea, which accounted for the sudden rain of tea in Boston harbor. Then came the burning words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" before the Virginia in 1773. The year later brought the promulgation of the "Declaration of Rights and Privileges," in which it was declared that every man had "the right to" life, liberty and property and that most ancient right granted at Runnymede, trial by his "peers of the vicinage."

Throughout all this time of storm and strain the protests were made as British subjects, and that congress which met in Carpenter's hall in 1774 was still loyal to the crown. It petitioned the king, remonstrated with parliament and appealed to their brethren in England. Then came Lexington and Concord. The congress of 1775 made provisions for an army, with Washington as commander, and still pe titioned. Its petition was refused and mercenaries were hired from petty German princes to-quoting the words of Lossingbutcher British subjects for asserting the rights of British subjects."

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered the independence resolution in June, 1776, and a committee was appointed to draft the declaration, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson wrote the document and alterations were made principally at the suggestion of Franklin and Adams. The paper was submitted to congress on June 28. It was laid on the table until July 1, when nine colonies voted in favor of it.

The independence resolution was actually adopted on July 2 and promulgated to the world on July 4, when John Hancock of Massachusetts affixed to it his bold signature.

The other members of the congress did not sign it until August 2, and the impressive scene connected with the signing was not witnessed until nearly a month later, although it is popularly associated with the Fourth of

Centuries of the progress of the rights of man bear witness in the Declaration. That "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was not new, for it was recognized at Sinal. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed had been stated and restated in many

accommodation of large districts of people unless those people should relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants

To further humble the Massachusetts colony and to punish the participants in the tea party of 1773 the assembly was called in Salem, and not in Boston. Hence the words of the document, "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant

ways since the beginning of the colonies

Thomas Jefferson was criticized at the time for lack of originality in the declaration. The

document gained all the greater force from its

statement of self-evident truths. Never was

there a more masterly presentation of a bill of

grievances than is contained in the Declaration,

anny, it sets forth that he refused "his assent

to laws the most wholesome and necessary for

the public good," meaning that George III. had

prevented the issue of colonial currency and

had refused representation to his American sub-

It was desired on the part of the New York

He did not proceed further because he feared

that such an act would lead to independence.

Hence the expression, "He has forbidden his

governors to pass laws of immediate and press-

which was deprived of representation and suf-

fered interference in popular elections because

of its wish to trade with Nova Scotia, suggest-

"He has refused to pass other laws for the

Grievances of the Massachusetts colony,

assembly to enter into a treaty with the Six Nations, but the governor prevented the nego-tiation of the treaty until he could obtain the

consent of the king.

ing importance."

ed the paragraph:

Arraigning the British king for acts of tyr-

which "submits the facts to a candid world."

from the depository of their public records." Massachusetts colony and others had adopted resolutions in their assemblies that there should be no taxation without the consent of have the business section cleared up the governed. The Massachusetts assembly in a short time. was asked to rescind its resolution in 1768 and on its refusal to do so was dissolved. The assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina met the same fate. This state of affairs is summed up in the Declaration in the words, "He has dis- ask for a franchise from the city solved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with much firmness his invasion on the natural gas. The city now pays \$1.50 rights of the people.'

The Declaration protests against the judges being dependent on the will of the king for their salaries, and, indeed, in some of the colonles many of the judges had been impeached for declaring that they would receive their salaries from the royal treasury.

Graphically the authors of the document tell how the erection of a multitude of new offices had impoverished the country, referring to the collectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the stamp act. The quartering of troops in times of peace was a substantial grievance plained of for the king insisted on retaining British regiments here after the French and Indian war at the expense of the colonists, ostensibly for defense but in reality to suppress a growing democracy.

The words, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil refer to the position taken by General Gage, who, with several regiments of British troops, was in Boston. By order of the king he had been made superior to the civil govern-

Here and there through the colonies Americans had been killed in altercations with British soldlers, who were subsequently put on trial and acquitted. The Declaration accuses the king of quartering large bodies of armed troops and of "protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murders which they may commit."

Such were the principles enunciated in the Declaration, and how well they were sustained by the arbitrament of war the world knows. The nation began celebrating the glorious Fourth from the very beginning. Salutes of 13 cannon were fired by the army in 1777, and the new republic was pledged in wine.

West Point saw a significant celebration in 1779, when General Washington issued a pardon for all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the army of the Revolution as such took place on both shores of the Hudson river and a grandsalute was fired.

More of the nature of a festival dominated Fourth after 1783, for then came parades, free dinners, toasts, the reading of the Declara tion in public by citizens and more and more the participation of the younger generation. Dignity and solemnity marked these early celebrations and eloquent speeches were made.

The Fourth is a statutory holiday in every state and its fame has gone beyond the seas

MISSOURI NEWS

Troops Will Entrain at Mexico. Mexico.-Company I, Third battal probably entrain here instead of at Centralia, as at first ordered, on their cross-country "hike" to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., camp of instructions. A letter to this city from H P. Burnbam, major general, general staff corps, at Omaha, stated that the change will probably be made. The letter states they will probably be here two days, arriving about August

Urges Bridge for State Highway. Jefferson City.-Governor Hadley received a communication from C. M. Donovan of Orrick, Mo., suggesting that he lay before the proper authorities the suggestion that the bridge soon to be abandoned by the Santa Fe across the Missouri river near Kansas City be utilized in the proposed state highway under construc tion. The governor will refer the let-

ter to Curtis Hill, state highway en-Fears Hell; Pays Barn Rent.

gineer.

Montgomery City.-Elder S. A. Elkins of Meneco has received a remarkable letter from a man who "has a conscience." He formerly lived at Middletown, this county, and migrated to Kansas years ago, without paying the rent on an old barn owned by Elder Elkins. Conscience stricken, he wrote, inclosing a \$5 bill and added that he had been converted and must make payment or go to hell.

Contractor Sues County. Columbia.-J. A. McCarter, the con

tractor who built the Boone county courthouse two years ago, filed suit against the county of Boone and the judges of the county court, C. C. Turner, S. N. Wood and J. S. Bedford, asking for \$10,977.47. The county court required him to replace the first foundation built for the courthouse, claiming that it was not according to specifications.

Lafayette Prohibitionists Organize. Lexington.—The Lafayette County Prohibition Constitutional Amendment association was organized here. Officers were elected as follows: Thomas M. Cobb, president; Sandford Sellers, vice-president; George M. Vaughan secretary; J. C. Shilton, assistant sec retary, and Samuel J. Andrews, treas

Big Land Sale at Cabool. Cabool.-At a land auction 1,100 acres were sold under the hammer in 20 and 40-acre tracts. The highest price paid was by E. R. Beck of Cabool, who bid \$12,50 an acre on 400 acres. Six hundred acres were sold to a Colorado party for \$5.50 per acre. The land lies from two to five miles from Cabool.

Butler Paving Its Streets. Butler.-The contractors to whom the contract was let by the city for the extension of the sidewalks around the square two feet and for paving the streets with brick, began work and will be pushed with all haste to

Natural Gas Rights Sought.

Nevada.—W. C. and W. R. Gum
of Fort Scott, Kan., are in Nevada to
ask for a franchise from the city
council for supplying this city with
natural gas. The city now pays \$1.50
per 1,000 feet for manufactured gas,
and the franchise to be asked for will provide for supplying the natural article for 30 cents.

Wallace to File More Petitions. Jefferson City.-Judge William H. Wallace of Kansas City, head of the Constitutional Amendment association, which is handling the fight for prohibition in Missouri, has notified the secretary of state that he will be here with another big batch of signatures before July 8, the last day of filing.

To File More Dry Petitions. Jefferson City.-Judge Wallace of Kansas City has notified Governor Hadley that he would be here with another batch of prohibition signatures. The governor and secretary of state must approve the form of the petitions.

Maryville Man Heads Musicians. Columbia.-The State Music Teachers' association adjourned after electing these officers: P. O. Landon of Maryville, president; Henry Schuyler of Trenton, Mo., secretary and treasurer.

Friend of Mark Twain Dies. Hannibal.-Mrs. Artemisia Marsh, the boyhood sweetheart of Mark Twain, and the oldest native-born wo man in Hannibal, died, aged 78. She had lived in the house in which she died for half a century,

Survey for Road Being Made. Middletown.-A corps of surveyors of the St. Louis, St. Charles and Northern Praction company is making a survey between Laddonia and Middletown. At present the surveyors are about three miles from this city.

Prohibition is Indorsed. Jefferson City.-The delegates to the state convention of the Christian church of Missouri adopted a resolution indorsing the prohibition amendment to be voted upon next fall, elected officers and adjourned.

M. E. Church Cerner-Stone Laid. Centralia.-The corner stone of the new M. E. church has been laid. The pastors of the Christian and Baptist churches assisted. The new building will cost \$14,000 and be completed

College Trustees Elect Chairman. Lagrange.-Prof. Charles A. Deppe. who has been acting as temporary hairman of the faculty of the Lagrange college since the resignation of John W. Crouch last March, was lected permanent chairman.





Mr. Saintly-Things do not always go we plan. "Man proposes and-Miss Oldmayde-He does, eh? Well, go ahead, sir, and prove that the saying is true.

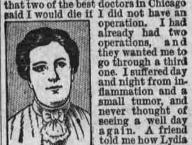
Lost Bill Under a Plaster. The mystery of the disappearance of a \$50 bill, which has disturbed a Middletown business man and his family for a week, and which caused considerable unpleasantness, has been solved. Suspicion attached to at least two members of the man's household. A week ago he planned a business trip to New York. That evening he laid numerous bank notes on the dresser of his bedroom. A \$50 bill was on top. Next morning he missed it. That night his wife put a porous plaster on his back. This morning he wanted to get it off and called his wife to assist. When she got the plaster off the missing bill was found fast on the inside of the plaster.-Exchange.

It is curious to see how the space clears around a man of decisive spirit and leaves him room and freedom.-John Foster.

OPERATION PREVENTED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago



small tumor, and never thought of

seeing a well day a gain. A friend told me how Lydia told me how Lydia told me how Lydia tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 468 Clybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For thirty years it has been the stanfor female ills, and has dard remedy positively restored the health of thou-sands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ul-ceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizzi-ness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Don't Persecute your Bowels



What Governor Deneen, of Illinois,
Says About its
Governor Densen, of Illinois, owns a secflow of land in Habstechowan,
Canada. He has said in
an intervent 125 Million Bushels of estern Canada field crops will easily yield to the fi 170,000,000,000 in cash ily obtained.

DAISY FLY KILLER Plant & Sille STAN

Ranch Life in New Mexico

Where Game is Plentiful-Modern Farmhouse With Every Good Thing to Eat.

never yet have I been able to bring antelope I ever saw. Besides ante- them amid their rocky haunts away kill 100 in a few hours.

one down. I have seen old hunters is the most palatable of all wild meat, | velops a hearty appetite. Occasionally out west who admit that they have julcy and of exceptional flavor. never been adroit enough to kill a mountain sheep.

"They range in the remotest and most inaccessible regions, and it takes

"Quail are so numerous in my lo

foothills of the Guadaloupe mountains abundance and a few, very few, mountains sides, they are the Guadaloupe mountains abundance and a few, very few, mountains sides, they are the Guadaloupe mountains abundance and a few, very few, mountains sides, they are the mountains sid

friends come to stay with us for a week who are amazed that they can cality that it is not often I think of find in such an out of the way spot shooting them, and they are nearly as as delicious vegetables and fruits as tame as city sparrows. If I merely ever they got at home. I grow grapes, never yet have I been able to bring most inaccessible regions, and it can't started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherspring I killed one of the biggest pluck and endurance to search for started out to slaughter I could easily apricots. "Around my ranch in the rough lope there are black-tailed deer in up on the mountain sides. They are "Although I live sixty miles from a you can think of in a garden which countils of the Guadaloupe mountains abundance and a few, very few, mountains about the same color as the rocks railroad, my wife and I never get never fails me because it is under in